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der or glory, he fights because of his love for his fellow men.

War was not essential, either, to the creation of great nations. It was not necessary for the strong to conquer the weak to bring them into one society — under one government. It is true that historically that was the agent that brought about a united England, a united France, a united Italy, a united Germany. But the pages of the record of that unification is black with tales of cruelty, treachery, meanness and bloodshed. Does any one think that these would have been tales had commerce united these peoples? Her conquests are as resistless and complete as those of war. She drives out of existence the weak and incompetent; she compels subjection to the laws of order, honesty, truth and justice. But she does not leave her battlefields strewn with the dead and wounded; she does not fill the hearts of widows and orphans with anguish; she does not leave in the breast of her conquered adversary the feeling of unquenchable hatred and revenge. She brings men of all races and creeds into a union devoted to the arts of industry and the cause of humanity.

It is this thought that is in danger of being forgotten to-day. At this time there is an essential danger because of the militant spirit that the creation of a new navy and the pursuit of the policy of jingoism has called into existence since the Rebellion. The generation that has grown up during the past thirty years knows nothing experimentally of the horrors and demoralization of that terrific contest. They are prone to think that war and heroism go together, and that one is essential to the other; they are prone to bestow upon one the praise that belongs to the other, and to imagine that to be heroes they must be warriors. But war at best is only the occupation of savages, and, like cannibalism, is certain to disappear with the extinction of the feelings appropriate to savages. There will, however, remain the same occasion for heroism and self-sacrifice that has always existed from the beginning of time. Men will be called upon to succor the victims of nature's surly moods and to help those that from birth or misfortune or old age are unable to take care of themselves.— *Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.*

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The International Arbitration and Peace Association has recently sent the following Address to Queen Victoria. The suggestion which it contains is timely, and no act could add greater lustre to the Queen's already illustrious reign than that of initiating such a movement as is here suggested. We join heartily in the wish and prayer that the Address may be favorably received:

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY —

“1. It has long been known to the Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, in whose name the undersigned venture very respectfully to approach your Majesty, that the populations everywhere feel that the burdens laid on them by ever-increasing military and naval armaments have become intolerable, and that in some countries these are increased by conscription and other forms of enforced service. This state of things, which restrict commerce and depresses peaceful industry, induces in the masses a feeling of hopelessness bordering on despair; so that under the deepening shadow of militar-

ism, which has made of Europe one vast armed camp, they know not where to look for succor and relief. The masses of the people are powerless to move against the official, military, and political organizations, which in the various nations combine with or rival each other in perpetuating this “armed peace” which is only slightly more tolerable than actual war, and ever threatens to result in the catastrophe of international combat, which would deluge Europe with innocent blood, and set back civilization for a whole generation.

“2. Happily, however, there has recently arisen in the minds of several public men of knowledge and political experience a simultaneous desire that something should be done to relieve the present strained condition of affairs. This desire is spreading among all classes, here as well as on the Continent, so that it is finding expression through the press and in the utterances of responsible statesmen in all countries. It has now claimed the attention of the crowned heads of Europe and of their ministers, also of His Holiness the Pope, so that it would seem that the time has come to take occasion by the hand in order that this desire of the nations for deliverance shall receive practical shape and obtain fruitful result.

“3. Already this fervent desire to save Europe from impoverishment and anarchy, and to thrust back the spectre of ever-threatening war, has assumed shape in two forms — namely, that the leading nations of the Continent shall agree on a truce for three or four years, or to the end of the present century; then under that self-imposed ordinance, some plan may be agreed upon for gradual and simultaneous reduction of armed forces and of armaments, which, if carried out, would liberate tens of thousands of men for the avocations of peace, and at once alleviate the now intolerable financial pressure which fills the world with anxiety and unrest. His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor has, it is understood, been personally active in the endeavor to initiate this beneficent movement, which, it appears, derived its inception from the wishes of the greatly-respected King of Denmark; and it is understood also that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the King of Italy have given a favorable ear to these reanimating proposals.

“4. Thus the way seems opened for giving effect to this noble movement, so thoroughly in accord with the teaching of Christ, and with the highest principles and finer instincts of modern civilization. The one great need of the hour is that some Sovereign should come forward whose power is so commanding that no apprehension of weakness can cast any shade on the high impartiality of such Sovereign's free invitation and whose disinterestedness and absolute independence will command profound respect among all the nations of the world.

“5. In the light of this opportunity, our Committee very humbly, but most earnestly, venture to suggest that your Majesty should, through your Council of State and Executive Ministers, invite the rulers of all the Kingdoms and States of Europe to join with one accord in formulating and giving effect to the long-delayed, but now reviving, hope of the suffering populations. Such an act of majestic beneficence would be recognized as conferring fresh lustre on a long reign already associated with so many of the victories and triumphs of peace. Thus it may come to pass that a word from the British Throne may avail, under Divine Providence, to strike once more ‘a universal peace through sea and land.’

"And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"Signed on behalf of the International Arbitration and Peace Association,

"HODGSON PRATT, *Chairman*.

"WM. MARTIN WOOD, *Vice-Chairman*.

"JOHN M. GRANT, *Hon. Treasurer*.

"J. FREDK. GREEN, *Secretary*."

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON PEACE SOCIETY, 1894.

The Annual Report of the Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, London, E. C., notices with satisfaction the continuing progress of INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION during the past year, as evidenced by the settlement, by that means, of the Behring Sea dispute and several other similar international difficulties.

It also records as encouraging, the recent activity of several of the religious denominations, on behalf of Peace, together with the new organization of "THE ARBITRATION ALLIANCE OF BRITISH CHRISTIANS," a body which includes amongst its members the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, the BISHOP OF DORHAM, CANON FREMANTLE, CANON WILBERFORCE, and many others, including the President of the Peace Society, SIR J. W. PEASE, BART., M.P., and the Secretary, DR. W. E. DARBY.

The Peace Society made vigorous efforts last Christmas to secure, throughout the country, an effective observance of "PEACE SUNDAY." With this object it printed and distributed fifty thousand tracts, issued 17,250 circulars to ministers, and so secured 1700 sermons in behalf of the cause. And in connection with its regular course of meetings, it has organized a number of LECTURES illustrated by magic lantern slides. These have given great satisfaction.

The Society prepared (at an expense of £60) a beautiful SET OF DIAGRAMS, on Peace and War, as its contribution to the exhibits of the WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO. And the PEACE CONGRESS held last year, in that city, was attended by the Secretary, DR. DARBY, who took an active share in the proceedings.

Although owing to increased expenditure in other directions, fewer meetings have been held than last year, yet the use, at home, both of the PLATFORM and the PRESS, has been perseveringly maintained. The Society also continues its PARIS BUREAU, in a central position in that city.

The Report criticises the "BOYS' BRIGADE," the real tendency of which has just been declared by its chairman LORD ROBERTS to be the "promotion of military feeling" and a "longing to fight the enemies of England." The Peace Society asserts that this object is quite opposed to the professed object of the Brigade, which is alleged to be "the advancement of Christ's kingdom among boys." In contrast with this, the Report states that a special department of the Peace Society's work is devoted to the visitation of SUNDAY SCHOOLS, in order to diffuse, amongst the scholars, principles of human brotherhood and concord.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE ON THE CONDITION OF EUROPE.

"There never was a time, probably, when there was so much preparation for war, made by almost all the Powers. I am one of those who have advocated from this platform the high type of Christian morality, as regards war. But when we leave Christianity alone, when we look at merely the moral and the financial aspect of the present state of things, it must strike every man as absurd to think that nations who are communicating daily with each other, by steamer, telegraph and railway, should be spending such enormous sums of money, and training so many men for the mere purpose of destroying one another. The thing almost seems horribly grotesque, when you look at it. Then we come to the puzzle which Government feels with regard to ways and means. We have a Chancellor of the Exchequer puzzled at this very moment. Some of us, looking on, are not very much annoyed that Government after Government, whether Liberal or Tory, finds the difficulty in raising money for appliances of war comes heavier and heavier. If it comes heavy on this country, which is the richest and most able to meet its liabilities, it comes much harder upon those who are endeavoring with less funds to increase their armaments. My hope has always been in the union of the different Churches, and in every section of the Christian Church uniting in one common cause; and I often wish that my friend, Mr. Henry Richard, was again with us, because he used to tell us he was disappointed with the manner in which the Christian Church did not unite in this cause. Now I believe we have sent out something like ten thousand circulars to the different Ministers of religion asking them to deal with the subject in an annual sermon. The kindness of the response is remarkable, and the large number who have responded is one of those good signs of the times in which I think we may all rejoice.

It is well, I think, just to look for a moment at what the armies are, at the present time. On a peace footing, there are 3,747,000 men, on a war footing 21,000,000. On a peace footing, in 1869, there were 2,000,000, in 1892, 3,000,000. On a war footing in 1869, 6,900,000, and in 1892, 12,500,000. The cost in 1869, was £116,000,000, in 1892, £198,000,000. Therefore, in Europe alone, we are spending £72,000,000 more than we were, as lately as 1869. I believe there are comparatively few people who look at this question, as a question affecting work and wages, although money that is spent on unproductive industry is simply wasted money. I have not the slightest doubt that going back into the pocket of the taxpayers it would be used in industrial pursuits, in employing the industries of nations, and in preventing that of which every nation is now complaining."

A conference of members of the British and French Chambers of Commerce was held in Paris on the 22d of June to discuss the question of a general European disarmament. The consensus of opinion was that disarmament would have most serious effect upon labor, as it would add the 3,750,000 men now armed and supported by their Governments to the ranks of the unemployed.

Why did not these wise business men think to suggest that it would be much cheaper for the Governments to support these men at home than under arms?